

Grand Duke as commander of both armies would accord with the traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, a member of which imperial family has always been in command in all of Russia's great wars.

It is agreed by the ablest military men here that Nicholas should be appointed, despite the fact that his experience has been as a cavalry commander, the selection of his chief of staff will become a matter of supreme importance. A counsellor with wide actual experience in general command will become an imperative necessity. Gen. Dragomiroff, Vorontsov, Sougolovskiy, veterans and heroes of the Turkish war, are mentioned for the post.

GRIPPEMBERG'S RECORD.

Gen. Grippenberg, commander of the Second Army, was born January 1, 1838. He is ten years older than Gen. Kourpatkin, but ranks three numbers lower in the list of generals. Gen. Grippenberg is a Lutheran in religion. He is married, and has three children. One son, a captain of artillery, was wounded in the battle of Liao Yang. Gen. Grippenberg was educated at home, and passed through no military school. He won his first commission while fighting in defense of Sebastopol, and then came into prominence in the campaign in Turkistan in 1863 and 1864, where he won the St. George Cross. He was promoted to commandant. He was severely wounded in this campaign. He went to the Turkish war as a colonel, and as a reward for his services was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He again won the St. George Cross, and was promoted to the rank of general. In 1890, a general infantry in 1901, and recently was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

While Gen. Grippenberg's distinguished war record is sufficient to explain the appointment, it is believed that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's recommendation did a great deal in that direction. The Prince and Gen. Grippenberg served several years in Vilna, the former as governor-general and the latter as commander-in-chief of the troops there. The appointment is more the less a surprise. The first rumor that it was impending reached the Associated Press Saturday. Until then, it was generally believed that Gen. Linevitch would be appointed to command the Second Army.

Gen. Grippenberg will leave for the front of the middle of October. It is now evident that Gen. Linevitch will remain in charge of the Amur district, including the defenses of Vladivostok.

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

Russia's recognition of the fact that the forces now in the Far East cannot successfully prosecute the war against the men Japan is able to put in the field, and the knowledge that the latter power is now mobilizing 100,000 more men for the front, and the decision to reorganize the Russian army in order to be able to assume the offensive quickly marks a distinctly new phase of the war. The physical difficulties to be reckoned with in promptly getting out such large reinforcements over a single line of railway more than 5000 miles long are fully realized, but with the Circum-Balkal Railway completed, the authorities expect to practically double the present capacity for the transportation of men, munitions and provisions, and cut out two months of our monthly. Within three months, three corps are expected to reach Harbin, swelling the total number of Russian soldiers in Manchuria to considerably over half a million.

In the meantime, the armies at the front, continually augmented by fresh troops, will act as a buffer to hold in the Japanese, until the security of the fort on Rihlung Mountain, which is now threatened from a new quarter, as well as from Falchusang. The great struggle for mastery in the Far East now seems destined to assume Titanic proportions. The reiteration of the now familiar official statement that the military situation is unchanged is believed to indicate merely that, in view of the shifting of the forces, the probability of fresh important developments there is not imminent.

GYAMA'S TACTICS.

Gen. Kourpatkin deems it wise to make public unofficial advice which indicate that Marquis Gyama is slowly continuing to advance. His tendency seems to be to the northeast. This may be prompted by recognition of China's superstitious reverence for Mukden, the Japanese being anxious to remain on the best terms with the Chinese. It is also likely that the presence of the Hun River in front of Mukden has convinced the Japanese of the impossibility, from a strategic point of view, of making a frontal attack, while if the Japanese gain a footing in Fu Pass, or some other point on the north side of the river and north of Mukden, they will render Kourpatkin's position practically untenable and force him to evacuate without fighting, retire northward and give battle elsewhere, should he decide to contest the Japanese advance.

The Emperor is going to Odessa September 27.

FRENCH WIRELESS STATION.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The French government is about to install the first French wireless telegraph station on an island or the westernmost point of France. This will be used to communicate with incoming and outgoing transatlantic steamers. The War Department is also extending the use of wireless telegraph. Experiments made at the Eiffel Tower during the past week permitted the French officials here to carry on wireless communication with Dijon, 25 miles distant.

VATICAN'S SPECIAL COURIER.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The Vatican has sent to Paris a special courier with important documents, reported to contain possible negotiations for a Franco-Vatican rapprochement, which, although very difficult to arrange, is not considered impossible as, according to information received at the Holy See, President Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcasse, Minister of Public Instruction Chaumine, Minister of Finance Bouvier, and Minister of Public Works Marquis are in favor of such an understanding.

CONTROL OF THEIR WATER.

Japs Get Fort Which Covers Russians' Supply.

Associated Press Accepts the News as Authentic.

Assaults Result in Capture of Important Positions.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CHIEFOO, Sept. 25, 10:30 p.m.—(By Asiatic Cable) J. As a result of the battle before Port Arthur, which began September 19, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several important positions, and today the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town is seriously threatened. Chinese information places the Japanese losses under three thousand for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations for the advance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kourpatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

Events at Port Arthur and Liao Yang have impressively warned the Japanese people to prepare for a long and trying war. Confidence in the beginning of the war has been shaken, and the nation has settled down prepared to make sacrifices and pay the price that success demands.

The war and the drain upon the country's resources have not been felt to any extent among the people. Some lines of business are suffering, but the aggregate foreign and domestic trade vessels that of 1903. The crops, particularly rice, are the largest ever grown.

Death from wounds and sickness has overtaken thousands of soldiers, but the Japanese plan has not yet been filled. The supply of able-bodied men anxious to fight equals all possible demands. Munitions, supplies and horses in the hands of the military to wage war is without embarrassment and vigorously for another year. The completion during the day and night of the 19th and until noon of the 20th, the bombardment commenced with the heaviest and the most shells falling from quick-fires which previously had been silent made it obvious that the Japanese had at last succeeded either in mounting many heavy guns in new positions, or in strengthening their old positions. The infantry fighting during this period was comparatively trivial.

THE ADVANCE COMMENCES.

At noon, October 20, the Japanese right and center, the latter being to the west and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced to advance. The Japanese troops made use of the trenches and irregular natural cover that lay in the rear of the fort. The Japanese people to prepare for a long and trying war. Confidence in the beginning of the war has been shaken, and the nation has settled down prepared to make sacrifices and pay the price that success demands.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

TEN CHURCHES
CELEBRATE.Obitute to the Work Done by
Local Pastor.

Frederick A. Field's Silver Jubilee.

Returns to the Task Taken up
Long Ago.

SANTA BARBARA.

STORM CLOUDS DISPELLED.

MAIL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES;

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 25.—There

nothing in the sky this evening to

that one of the most severe rain-

storms in the history of this section

for twenty-four hours been pour-

ing down upon the city and the

surrounding country, but there was

doubtless evidence of the work of

storms and out of the city

throughout this part of the

country were almost bank full, roads

washed out, fences lying pro-

and in places crops ruined.

The

night is clear and although it

predicted that the storm would

be

continued

throughout the night.

The

rain

was

continued

throughout the night.

The

rain

SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

TO LET—
Plates.

Liners.

TO LET—
Houses.TO LET—
TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HIGHLAND PARK,
5-ROOM MODERN DWELLINGS.

5-ROOM MODERN DWELLINGS.

6-ROOM COTTAGE.

ALL REASONABLE IN PRICE.

FREE FROM FOG, SMOKE AND DUST.

MOST HEALTHFUL SPOT IN THE CITY

NEAR PASADENA CAR LINE, ONLY 10

MILES; 1-MINUTE SERVICE AND ONLY

10 MINUTES RIDE TO FIRST AND

MAIN STS.

INQUIRE OF THE PRUDENTIAL IMPROVEMENT CO.

191 N. BROADWAY.

TO LET—
Furnished Flat.TO LET—
THE JOURNAINE, 447 S. Olive St.,

Furnished Apartment, example of the

keeping private bath, telephone, etc.

JOURNAINE offers all the conveniences

7-rooms in 3 rooms. Inquire.

TO LET—
NEW, ELEGANT UPPER CLASS MODERN

FURNISHED HOTEL, RENT \$100.00 per

month. Address: 201 W. Fourth St.

The only exclusive rental agency in

the city.

TO LET—
TWO CAR BUNGALOW FURNISHED

KEEPING, gas range, hot water, shower.

TO LET—
NEWLY FURNISHED MODERN

HOTEL, 101 W. Olive St.,

Furnished, 4 rooms, 2 baths, 200 ft. from

the corner. Address: 201 W. Olive St.

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HANDELLY FURNISHED FLAT

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE CANAL

Figures and Facts—A Condition of Apathy—The Vote of New York. Not a Pleasing Discovery—Who Has Offended?

[COMPILED, ARRANGED AND EDITORIALLY PRESENTED BY THE TIMES.]

Figures and Facts.

In a recent speech at Portland, Me., Atty.-Gen. Moody said:

"At a meeting with the Democratic editor of the *Standard* yesterday, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency said that in the fiscal year just closed there was a deficit of \$42,000,000. To say this without more was not worthy of his high character and intelligence. There were, it is true, \$42,000,000 more expended than were received in the last fiscal year, but the actual annual expenditures of the government last year, as compared with the year before, showed a surplus of more than \$40,000,000, and this apparent deficit was made up by a loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis exposition which will be repaid, and the payment of \$50,000,000 toward the construction of the Panama canal. It was candid to make the statement which was made without the explanation which properly accompanies it?"

In Portland, Cleveland's administration \$12,000,000 was turned into the sinking fund, to be applied to the payment of the national debt. During the four years of this administration till date, \$10,000,000 has been not coming out this year, even approximately. The managers recognize that fact, and they are straining every nerve to arouse an interest, but without success or prospect of success—[Seattle Post-Intelligencer].

The Vote of New York.

That the Democratic hope of carrying New York for Parker, based on the decline of the Republican majority from 111,120 in 1900 to 88,000 in 1902, is probably fallacious, may be seen by a glance at the vote for Governor in the name:

Dem. Rep. Plurality, 1900 63,733 1904, 859 111,120 1902 62,347 86,150 88,000 By this it is seen that the number of Republicans voting in 1902 who stayed away from the polls in 1900 was 13,707. The Democrats not only gained 1,000 more votes in 1902 than in 1900 as compared with 1900. Leaving out of consideration the army of new voters who have come upon the field since 1900—most of whom are Roosevelt supporters—Roosevelt and the Democrats must "convert" at least 55,000 of the New York Republicans of 1900 in order to carry the State for Parker.

Not for Publication.

Speaking of the Vermont election returns, a story is told of a newspaper man who went to the Democratic headquarters in New York after the result was known. He asked the then Democratic manager, "What do you think of our chances?" he was asked.

"Nothing for publication," he replied. "What did they say not for publication?" the questioner continued. "What the hell," said the manager, "was unfit for publication," was the answer.

Why We Want Peace.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old world, and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. The Wilson tariff is an aid and a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders, and that peace is right not because we are afraid of unready war, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.—[Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance].

Not a Pleasing Discovery.

Judge Parker's campaign managers have discovered by an examination of the books of the treasury that under the Wilson tariff, an enduring monument to the Democratic party, which became operative in 1902, the revenue, exclusive of postal and proceeds of bond sales, dropped in the first year from \$60,000,000 to \$23,000,000. For 1903-96 they dropped to \$20,000,000. For 1895-96 they dropped to \$22,000,000, and for 1897-96 they dropped again to \$20,000,000.

The Wilson tariff, a Democratic measure, again intrusted the trust to the Republican party, and shortly afterward the Dingley tariff was passed. In the first year of its operation the revenue, which had increased, until they reached the enormous sum of \$77,000,000, in round numbers for 1903, was \$40,000,000. The tax of \$60,000,000 was repealed, and for the year ending March 1, 1903, the revenue was \$50,000,000. Last year, the Wilson tariff was the better route—that it would cost less could be built in less time. So he waited.

In November, Panama revolted—it was a justifiable revolution—and declared her independence. The President, after the rebellion, negotiated a canal treaty with it that same month. There had been Presidents who would not have done that. They would have let the canal go. They would have said that it was better to wait until Colombia had put down the insurrection, if she could, and then negotiate another treaty with her if she would assent to re-acceptance.

The Voters are Willing.

The most important thing about this Democratic deliverance is that, it is left undone that will add to the enjoyment of the visitors.

President Roosevelt knew the people wanted a canal. He did not sit with folded hands, but utilized at once the legitimate opportunity which the rebellion of her independence gave him. It was no longer necessary to wait on the Colombian "grafters."

Thanks to the President's prompt determination, the United States has the canal zone. It has acquired the rights of the French company. Its officers are making plans to work on the canal.

It was fortunate for the country that President Roosevelt was a "canal man"—that he appreciated the importance of that work to the commercial and naval military interests of the United States. He looked far.

The persistent, energetic, driving man who sits in the Presidential chair has worked for the canal for three years, in spite of diplomatic delays and Colombian attempts to accomplish what he set out to do.

There are those who sneer at his fondness for "doing things," but on the whole he seems to have a President who does things.—[Chicago Tribune].

Condition of Apathy.

The Democratic party throughout the entire West is in a condition of hopeless apathy. In the South, as a matter of course, apathy always prevails. There is in that section nothing of opposition to the Republicans, a reverberation by the Democrats. But in all of the West, although by far the larger number of States in that section are normally Republican, the Democrats have always been, and maintained a close and compact organization, and in every national campaign

Dave Hill told us in plain English so that we will not be humbugged any more.—[Thomas E. Watson, Populist].

National Prosperity.

Commercial agencies and financial writers have all along contended that the country was in excellent shape, and whatever suspicion might have existed as to the motive that prompted the action of the administration was removed by the action of the American Barkers' Association. The members of that organization would have no objection in giving rise to false rumors and misrepresentations upon their testimony. They have found conditions encouraging, and they did not hesitate to say so. Had the outlook been otherwise, the public would not have been induced to take part in their part to make it known.—[Detroit Free Press].

Protection Pays the Farmer.

Democrats repeat, parrot-like, the old story that the farmer receives no benefit from protection; that the home market does not interest him, because the price of his product is fixed by the foreign market. Here is his object lesson to the direct contrary. The American workingman is so prosperously situated that he can afford to pay more than he did eight years ago. The American market for wheat is a good market. The price is higher than the foreign price. "There will be no wheat to export to the foreign market when the needs of the American market are fully supplied, and by that time, if they need our wheat, as they doubtless will, the foreign markets will be glutted with wheat." This is how protection is buying the Washington farmer this year.—[Seattle Post-Intelligencer].

Who Has Offended.

Theodore Roosevelt has borne himself well in the Presidential chair. He has done his duty as he saw it, fearlessly, wisely and impartially. In so doing he has offended many millions, and he has incurred the enmity of some. None of these will vote him an extension of office. They ought not to; but the great majority of the American people are not millionaires, nor snobs, nor fools.—[Boston Pilot].

About That Deficit.

There was a deficit of \$38,047,247 during the first year of the Dingley tariff, shouts a Democratic organ. That's true, but since the Dingley schedules went into effect the country paid off the expense of a war with Spain and produced a surplus of \$125,000,000, exclusive of the \$50,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal franchise. It is never safe to Demosthenes a quote figure.—[Boston Globe-Democrat].

Roosevelt and the Canal.

Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency three years ago. In that brief time the construction of an isthmian canal, to be controlled by Americans, which the people of this country had been awaiting for half a century, has become a certainty. Whenever the history of the present administration is written the Panama canal will be recorded as its best title.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's first acts as President was to lay before the Senate the Hay-Panama Canal Treaty, which allowed the United States to demand that the United States might build a ship canal and have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it. In his first message to Congress, the President, while making no specific canal route, said that no single great material work which remained to be accomplished on this coast was of such consequence to the American people as the building of an isthmian canal.

Congress acted with reasonable promptness. American sentiment had been strongly in favor of a canal, but after thorough discussion the view of the canal commission that the Panama route would be the preferable one if the French company would sell its rights for \$10,000,000 was considered. In June, 1902, the Spoorer law was passed, authorizing the President to acquire the canal company's rights for that sum. He was authorized also to negotiate a canal treaty with Colombia. If unable to accomplish this object within a reasonable time he was to turn to the Nicaragua route.

The President could have dropped Panama, but he did not. He was roundly abused in some quarters because he did not do so, but he knew the Panama was the better route—that it would cost less could be built in less time. So he waited.

In November, Panama revolted—it was a justifiable revolution—and declared her independence. The President, after the rebellion, negotiated a canal treaty with it that same month. There had been Presidents who would not have done that.

They would have let the canal go. They would have said that it was better to wait until Colombia had put down the insurrection, if she could, and then negotiate another treaty with her if she would assent to re-acceptance.

READY TO RECEIVE.

Committee of Sixty to Overseas Entertainment of Returning Odd Fellows.

A committee of sixty men and women met at Odd Fellows' Hall, on South Main street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to arrange for the entertainment of visiting members of the order who are to arrive here on Wednesday evening. France, where they have been attending the Odd Fellows convention. Subcommittees are to be organized to see that nothing is left undone that will add to the enjoyment of the members.

"While we have our plans well in hand, no arrangements have yet been made," said E. E. Scholz, financial manager of the Odd Fellows Lodge, last night. "The local Odd Fellows will not arrive from San Francisco before tomorrow and Monday. We expect the delegations, and shall be prepared to entertain to that many."

DEPUTY TAKES MILL.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.) Sept. 25.—DEPUTY United States Marshal E. H. Davis has taken charge of the Teardrop Mill, the notorious mining camp at Colorado City, under an order of Judge Hallett of the Federal Court, who has adjudged the company bankrupt. This action was taken on application of local creditors, whose claims aggregate over \$2,000,000.

The Negro Question.

But they contend that there is a difference between Roosevelt and Parker, and so far as we know Parker has not defined the difference between him and Roosevelt on the negro question. He is the man to do what is necessary to do.

What is the difference? Roosevelt and Booker Washington sat down together and took lunch, did they? Yes. Does Parker want the country to understand that he is not a segregationist? There is no such thing as a Negro, he said.

There are those who sneer at his fondness for "doing things," but on the whole he seems to have a President who does things.—[Chicago Tribune].

Condition of Apathy.

The Democratic party throughout the entire West is in a condition of hopeless apathy. In the South, as a matter of course, apathy always prevails. There is in that section nothing of opposition to the Republicans, a reverberation by the Democrats. But in all of the West, although by far the larger number of States in that section are normally Republican, the Democrats have always been, and maintained a close and compact organization, and in every national campaign

Los Angeles Daily Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

Public Advertising.

Notice Inviting Street Work Proposals.
Parsons & Co., and C. C. Clegg, Inc., New Series of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, adopted September 13, 1904, directing that all contractors, bidders and others engaged in street work, and will receive at his office in the City Hall, up to 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, October 1, 1904, sealed proposals for the following street work, to be done according to specifications:

No. 15 (New Series) for Gravelled Streets; No. 1 (New Series) for Cement Curbs; No. 2 (New Series) for Cobble-paved Streets; and No. 3 (New Series) for Gravelled Streets, posted and herein ordered, to wit:

That NORMANDIE AVENUE in the City of Los Angeles, on the north line of Eleventh street, including all intersections of streets, (excepting the north line of Eleventh street,) shall be repaired by any person or company having a plan and profile of the same, and graded and gravelled in accordance with the same, and profile on file in the office of the City Engineer, and the cost of the same shall be paid by the person or company having a plan and profile of the same, and profile on file in the office of the City Clerk, and adopted by Ordinance No. 321 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 322 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 323 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 324 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 325 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 326 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 327 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 328 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 329 (New Series) and adopted by Ordinance No. 330 (New Series) and adopted by 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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

PUBLIC ADVERTISING—NEW TO DAY.

(1.) Inviting proposals for street work on Evergreen Avenue. (2.) Inviting proposals for street work on Avenue 58. (3.) Inviting proposals for work on Third street. (4.) Inviting proposals for street work on Thomas street. (5.) Inviting proposals for work on Third street. (6.) Inviting proposals for street work on Norman Avenue. (7.) Notice of appeal. (8.) Ordinance establishing a minimum grade on Eighth street. (9.) Notices of award of contract for work on Pico street. (10.) Ordinance establishing grade on Franklin street. (11.) Award of contract for work on Clara street. (12.) Award of contract for work on Jackson street. (13.) Award of contract for work on Hill street. (14.) Award of contract for work on Myrtle street. (15.) Ordinance ordering portion of Juanita Avenue to be closed up. (16.) Award of contract for work on First street. (17.) Award of contract for work on Swift street.

These advertisements will be found on page II.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Francis Murphy in the East.

Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate who is spending his vacation in the East, has been holding interesting talks with Chicago and New York apostles. He will go from there to Pittsburgh, Pa., and Johnstown, N. Y., where his children reside.

Law Alumni.

The Law Alumni Association of the University of Southern California has a dinner at the Ocean Club yesterday. Fifteen members enjoyed swimming, fishing and the other pleasures of the beach. Dinner was served at the Casa del Mar, and after the meal boats were launched, with John J. Kennedy being the presiding officer.

Caught Stripping the Bike.

Octavia Madrigal, a boy of 15, tried to follow in the footsteps of Addison Beggs, the young bicycle thief, and came to grief yesterday in his attempt to steal a wheel from a Ruel Hernandez, another boy, and when found he was stripping the bicycle. He was sent to the Detention Home.

Scratch Pads.

Seven thousand scratch pads of 100 pages each, convenient for use in the schoolroom, will be given away by the Times this week. Seven thousand school children will be accommodated with one pad each upon calling at the Times' counting-room. These pads are just what every schoolboy or schoolgirl wants. Call early and avoid the rush.

King of Hobos' Bumped.

"Tobe" Wilson, known from Seattle to San Diego as "King of the Hobos," came to grief on Second street and nearly lost his life. Wilson was accused of a sleep-seated and hilarious jar and attempted to cross in front of a Washington-street car. Misjudging the speed, Wilson was struck and dragged across the feet. He sustained a number of cuts and bruises, but his injuries are not serious. Wilson is a bricklayer by trade, but is addicted to tramps and roams all over the Pacific Coast.

Moody's Successor Here.

Rev. Howard Pope, one of the leaders of the Northfield Evangelism work organized by Dwight L. Moody, is in this city. Shortly before the death of the noted evangelist, in 1899, Rev. Mr. Pope was appointed to carry on the movement, and is now a member of a Northfield graduate, Rev. W. F. Newton.

Train Crawls Through Mud.

So heavy was the rain in San Luis Obispo county night before last that the tracks of the Southern Pacific Coast line were buried in mud. At 10 a.m. No. 22 due in this city at 10:30 yesterday night did not arrive until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As the engine was not fitted up with a snow plow, and the mud could not be washed out, the passenger train crawled through the night while sections gauge shoveled the mud off the rails in the dim light of lanterns. Beyond the din there was nothing serious about the occurrence.

Tobacco Culture.

J. W. Marshall of Covina is in a position of an interesting document, a diploma issued to him in 1856 by the California Agricultural Society at San Jose for the work of tobacco, and at El Monte, then his home. Mr. Marshall raised tobacco for his own use and to supply a few of his neighbors, but he believes there is a great opportunity for a tobacco culture in the culture, and says that the soil and conditions around El Monte and Covina are admirably suited for tobacco raising. He is endeavoring to interest ranchers in branching out in this line and believes a profitable industry can be established in this line.

Mrs. Mills' Talk.

Mrs. Benjamin Fay Mills, in the absence of her husband, spoke to a large audience in Blanchard Assembly Hall yesterday morning. Mrs. Mills' talk was devoted to a practical consideration of life, and she argued that if existence is to be characterized by freedom and beauty, men and women must have a true thought of it. She averred that he who looks at life wholly as a matter of muscles and bones, and of the law and command, is not likely to do so than does the philosopher of the extreme mystic. She believes that the consummate faith is one which sees in the whole order of things a good and the approach of a final, justifiable end.

Quarter-inch of Rain.

Yesterday morning's refreshing rainfall, that surprised sleeping Angelofos, was not an unusual precipitation for September, said Weather Service yesterday. The morning's shower dropped 1/22 of an inch of water, making, with Saturday night's slight precipitation, a total of .28 of an inch for the twenty-four hours. While the average September rainfall in Los Angeles is 4 inches, there have been notable exceptions in the month's dampness. The first orke in September, 1898, had a total of an inch. Last year, the total September precipitation was .43 of an inch. With the slight precipitation that took Los Angeles unaware in August, this "Nothing Doing" at Schuetzen.

What is Schuetzen Park without a gin mill in operation? "Nuh" "Nuh" were the answers of about a hundred thirsty souls who journeyed to the park yesterday. They thought the journeymen butchers were to have a picnic. The rowdies who go to the park on Sundays thought jags and bawdy songs could be had for the singing. But the men who had their picnic and the beer wagons did not materialize. Nothing but soda pop and peanuts. Constable De La Monte and half a dozen deputies were on hand to restrain the rowdies, but nothing broke loose. The crowd soon dwindled, the constables began to feel lonely, and the park was quickly deserted.

BREVITIES.

Military opening: Miss E. C. Col-

lins, the Broadway milliner, announces her fall and winter opening, on Monday and Tuesday, September 26 and 27, at 10 a.m. In making an announcement, Miss Collins congratulates the fashionable world upon the many refined and decidedly stylish changes which are being made in the modern day modes. The hats selected by Miss Collins own commissionaire in Paris, and imported direct by her, show many new and interesting features, and are unusual. Miss Collins meets her trade this season after a most careful and exhaustive preparation. For years the acknowledged leader in millinery on the coast, she has been a leader in the industry, step by step, in advance, by employing a permanent New York buyer of the highest ability. The time of this representation is entitled due to the interest of Miss Collins in the New York market. No importation of note and no display of New York models is overlooked, and the most desirable in every way. The latest models are to be found in Miss Collins at once as they appear on Fifth Avenue or in the select New York importing houses. As usual, Miss Collins' hats are well made, and the trimmings, two trimmings, have spent weeks in New York, and everything desirable in the millinery world was carefully examined, and every fashionista could obtain what she wanted.

These advertisements will be found on page II.



THE RELIABLE STORE
FINE, PURE OLIVE OIL
Quarts, 50c Bottles Pints 35c Bottles
SO. CAL. WINE CO.
Main 328. 21st & W. 6th. Pri. Ex. 16

Picture
Framing

Make your old pictures new by having them appropriately reframed—the largest line to select from; lowest prices. Regilding and repair work a specialty.

Send for Catalogue. Artists' Materials
Sanborn, Vail & Co.
357 S. Broadway.

Cool
Drinks

Served by expert dispensers—served just right, flavored just right, served just right, BOSWELL & NOYES Third and Broadway.



Shirt Waists...
\$1.50
Worth \$3.50.

The number of these fine waists is limited, so it is a case of first come first served. All our own make and a heavier grade than summer fabrics in popular shades.

The very newest beltless neckwear waiting for you now.

Machin Shirt Co.,
HIGH GRADE SHIRT MAKERS.
124 So. Spring Street.

WESTLAKE HOME FOR RENT.
Modern to room house, elegantly furnished throughout—bath to Pianola and music—\$100 a month. Westlake Ave, near Pico.

WEESNER & BROWN
408-10 O. T. Johnson Building.

\$2, \$3, \$4 Switches \$1.00
A Special Sale of High Grade Hair Goods.

You'll be repaid by a visit of inspection.

Bennett Toilet Parlors.
N. E. Cor. Fifth and Spring Streets.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to extend my most sincere thanks to all my neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness and sympathy given to my wife's sickness and death.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Husband.

Eagles, Attention.

The funeral of Brother Paul Shultz of Preston Aerie No. 322 will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday, September 24, 1904.

Martha C. beloved wife of Thomas B. Downer and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Garfield of Los Angeles, died yesterday morning at Morris, Ill., aged 23 years 4 months.

Funeral at 12 m. West Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago.

U. H. RAY, 100 S. Spring Street, Cal.

Barbara, beloved wife of H. A. Barclay, beloved 52 years. Private funeral.

Private funeral.